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necessary to recall only those revisions which are directed to the purpose of knitting faster the bonds of the immediate family, and to place the wife in the position of a companion of like birth" (pp. xxvi-xxvii). As examples of inaccurate translations we mention; art. 1, "approved precept and tradition" for "*X Lehre und Ueberlieferung*," "*doctrine et la jurisprudence*," "*dottrina ed alla giurisprudenza*"; art. 12, "commercial capacity" for "*handlungsfähigkeit*," "*exercice des droits civils*," "*esercizio dei diritti civili*"; art. 22, "domicile" for "*heimat*," "*origine*," "*attinenza*"; art. 23, "residence" for "*wohnsitz*," "*domicile*," "*domicilio*." The following is not clear phraseology: Art. 54, "Juristic persons possess commercial capacity, as soon as the organisms required by law and its articles are provided."

The index, with less than one hundred main topics, seems inadequate.

L. B. R.

THE STRUCTURE OF AN EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEECH. By Harry B. Bradbury. Pp. 85. Greenfield, Mass.: T. Morey & Son, 1915.

Perhaps one of the most noticeable failings of the modern individual is his inability to speak in public. It is not difficult to recall many instances of speeches full of awkward pauses and examples of anacoluthon. The speakers of to-day seem to have a sufficiency of ideas, but they are unable properly to express themselves. True, it may be said that orators are born, not made, but after all the idea is the all important factor which must be inborn; the modes of expression may be learned by anyone. Such is the purpose of the author in this little book: to show one who has ideas how he may best express those ideas and impress them upon an audience. He does not advocate orthodoxy as an end in itself but merely as a means to efficiency.

To effect this purpose, Mr. Bradbury turns to the famous orations which have been delivered throughout the ages and shows how they may all be divided into six classical parts: the introduction, the statement, the proposition, the argument, the refutation, and the conclusion. He then takes up each one of these divisions in turn, explains of what it should consist and why it should exist at all, and illustrates from well known examples. In connection with each, he gives good practical advice in such an informal way that it is almost sure not to be forgotten.

No one who has read the book can feel that it is not very helpful; it is sure to give the reader "common sense" about handling the subject on which he is to speak. For those who feel that they do not need instruction on the subject, the book will furnish a few hours' delightful reading.

E. W. M.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. Second Series. Edited by Charles Henry Huberich and Alexander Nicol-Speyer. Pp. 165. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1915.

This second series concerning the German legislation for Belgium takes up the official proclamations, etc., published in the *Gesetz-und Verordnungsblatt*, where the first series left off, December 26, 1914, and brings them down *verbatim* to the issue of March 29, 1915. The most important legislation contained in this second volume is of a fiscal nature, (1) regulating the issue of notes by the *Société Générale du Belgique* (Jan. 9, 1915) and (2) imposing a war contribution of forty million *francs* jointly upon the Provinces of Belgium (Dec. 10, 1914), and a supplemental personal tax upon Belgians remaining absent abroad (Jan. 26, 1915, and others). The legislation strongly reflects German effort to rehabilitate the country.

The volumes would be handier did they possess indices. (For notice of the first series, see 63 UNIV. OF PENNA. L. REV. 699.)

L. B. R.